

# WEARY MASSES WANT PEACE. PINCH OF WAR KEENLY FELT BY ALL CLASSES IN GERMANY

Suffering Workers Believe  
Themselves Duped by Junk-  
ers, But Have No Remedy.

FOOD NOW LACKING;  
COMFORTS ARE DENIED

Rich Fare Little Better Than Poor  
in Obtaining Meager  
Clothing.

FEAR WAR'S PROLONGATION

Commercial Outlook for Nation  
Deemed Far From Bright—Little  
Enthusiasm in Kaiser's Realm  
Over Immediate Future.

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New York Tribune, Copyright, 1918.

BERN, Switzerland, Febru-  
ary 23.—The approach of spring  
finds all Germany weary. There  
is no party in Germany which  
views the war in the same light  
that the mass of the people did in  
August, 1914. Germany's war  
parties, the junkers and pan-  
Germans, say that, now Russia is  
out of it, the Germans certainly  
cannot lose the war and have a  
fair chance to win it. Many of  
those in the middle class are  
making money, and to them the  
commercial advantages weigh  
just as heavily as the terms of  
peace. The working people de-  
sire peace above everything.

Masses Have Suffered.

The workers have grown somewhat  
callous from so much suffering and  
privation and lack of energy and en-  
thusiasm. The masses know what it is  
to suffer from lack of food, coal, il-  
luminants, soap and the most ordinary  
comforts of normal life, and so when  
they are told that England, France and  
Italy are experiencing the same privations  
through the work of their U-boats  
they hold on grimly.

This has been a hard winter in Ger-  
many. Through December all water-  
borne traffic was closed, and the over-  
land railways began to crack under  
the strain of food and coal transporta-  
tion. Finally breaking down totally,  
the middle class wintered the winter  
ration was reduced two and one-half  
ounces a week, cabbages disappeared  
from municipal markets and the meat  
ration of half a pound a week was fre-  
quently unobtainable.

Hoped to Move Government.

The working people, who were com-  
pelled to work long hours in munitions  
plants, and then take their places in  
the coal queues before they could cook  
their scanty evening meal in their cold  
and poorly lighted dwellings, had  
month in the hope of moving the gov-  
ernment to end the war. Their strikes  
were considered as a demon-  
stration to last three days, but the  
stubbornness of the government pro-  
longed the strike.

The masses feel that they have been  
duped by the junkers, but they have  
not found a way to remedy their  
position. Soldiers and sailors are  
extremely desirous of peace, but  
instances have been noted where  
wealthy families spending \$500 a  
month for food and clothing, and  
gave at \$25 each, they buy, secretly,  
ham at \$40 a pound and apples at 40  
cents a bushel, and that the rich  
fare little better than the poor  
for cotton, wool, leather and silk are  
expensive. An ordinary coat and a  
woman's silk as high as \$200, while a  
yard of silk brings \$60.

Rich Buy Second-Hand Clothes.

Many wealthy people have been  
forced to buy second-hand clothing.  
Schleicher, a wealthy banker, is re-  
ported to have bought a suit for \$100  
practiced generally, and in Prussia  
alone the number of prosecutions for  
violations of the food laws has been  
estimated at 500,000, penalties being in-  
flicted in many cases.

For a long time there has been a common  
practice of the upper middle classes  
to spend the week end ostensibly ab-  
sented, returning, however, with well-  
stocked bags of provisions obtained  
from farmers. Finally this was stepped  
up by the working people, who have  
spies and informed the police, because  
their supplies of country produce were  
not enough to last.

Bankruptcy Is Feared.

However, the real reason why so  
many of the wealthy are desirous of  
peace is because they fear that the pro-  
longation of the war means that they  
will become commercially bankrupt.  
They know that Germany's raw ma-  
terials has rapidly diminished, that  
the allies have cornered the world's  
supplies, and that unless their customers  
satisfactory peace the commercial out-  
look is far from bright.

In the Rhine where 300,000 mu-  
nition workers are earning large wages,  
there is a semblance of contentment,  
and the authorities have been able to  
keep the people in good temper by mod-  
ifying the restrictions and encouraging  
entertainment. There is more real life  
here than in Berlin, where supplies  
are shorter and money less plentiful.  
Hotels have been especially hard hit.  
None of them takes a visitor for longer  
than a week. Many hotel managers,  
who suffered many fines for contraven-  
ing the food regulations, recently  
held a meeting at which it was declared  
impossible to supply their customers un-  
less changes were made. They asked the  
people to agree to special concessions,  
but to date they have made no headway.

Conditions Slightly Better.

Since the treaty was signed with the  
Austrians there has been a slight im-  
provement in conditions, probably be-  
cause the authorities released some  
food in the expectation of getting more  
from southern Russia, but it will  
take an immense amount of food to  
make any appreciable change.

## TO GIVE PERMISSION TO RAISE TELEPHONE RATES IN DISTRICT

Public Utilities Commission  
Expected to Issue Order to  
Company at Once.

POST OFFICE THEN MAY  
ASK FOR POWER TO ACT

Speculation as to Object of Postmas-  
ter General in Offering to Take  
Over Phone Service.

Permission to charge increased rates  
for telephone service in the District will  
be given the Chesapeake and Potomac  
Telephone Company by the Public Utili-  
ties Commission.

An order to this effect is expected to  
be issued by the commission tomorrow  
or Tuesday.

It may be followed by the Post Office  
Department seeking authority from  
Congress to take over and operate the  
business of the telephone company dur-  
ing the war at the rates now in force.

By reason of having communicated  
such an offer to the commission yester-  
day afternoon, the Post Office De-  
partment, it generally was agreed last  
night, has made itself a party to the  
rate hearing and established a basis  
upon which it may suggest presen-  
tial intervention or action by Congress  
to the end that individuals as well as  
the government may not have to pay  
more for telephone service than the  
rates now charged.

Speculation as to Object of Offer.

The commission is without authority  
to act on the Postmaster General's  
suggestion. It is taken for granted  
this must have been known to the  
postal authorities, which has given  
rise to speculation as to their object in  
making the offer at the close of the  
telephone rate hearing. The general  
view last night was that the Post Of-  
fice Department had a definite object in  
view in petitioning the commission at  
this time, which will be developed  
after the commission has passed on  
the rate increase application.

Merritt O. Chance, postmaster of  
Washington, presented, without dis-  
cussion, the proposition of the Post-  
office Department, here it is known as  
the Post Office Department, if given  
authority, could take over the entire  
telephone service in the District and  
operate it without increased charges  
to patrons, and without reducing the  
salaries of employees and pay for it out  
of the surplus from the postal service.

Permanent View of Many.

No reference was made by Mr. Chance  
as to operation for the period of the  
war only, and while it was considered  
that the offer was a temporary one,  
government control for that limited  
time, the position was taken by others  
that the offer was a permanent one,  
and that the telephone company's property  
and operation would be transferred to  
the government.

Mr. Chance's statement brought to a  
close the discussion of the offer. He  
made no comment upon the offer and left  
the boardroom to the committee. His  
representative of the offer, however,  
made no response to the suggestion.  
They refused last night to dis-  
cuss it.

The government's sudden entrance  
into the case surprised the telephone  
company and the public. It was gener-  
ally expected that the offer would be  
made by the Post Office Department  
after the rate hearing, but the sudden  
announcement of the offer, and the  
department's intended action, and that  
the offer submitted to the commission  
was meant only as an opening wedge  
for government intervention in the  
telephone situation as soon as the com-  
mission has disposed of the rate ques-  
tion.

Commissioner Brownlow, Just before  
Mr. Chance communicated the offer to  
the Postmaster General, announced  
yesterday afternoon that the commis-  
sion would consider the offer, and  
given the telephone company. Experts  
of the commission yesterday advised  
that relief be given.

Early Decision Expected.

While it is assured the company will  
be permitted to charge higher rates, it  
is principal witness at the afternoon ses-  
sion. It was stated that an order will  
be issued with the least possible delay.  
Representatives of the company expect  
an immediate order will be issued. At-  
torney Robert V. Mayre of New York  
will remain over in Washington in an-  
ticipation of the commission's announce-  
ment of its findings in the next day or two.  
The company, it was pointed out, has  
not asked for a definite rate of return  
on its investment, but has petitioned  
the commission to make a certain  
change in the rate of return, and to meet  
operating expenses. In Sylvan, as-  
sistant to President Bethel of the tele-  
phone company, in concluding his tes-  
timony before the commission yester-  
day, stated that if the change sug-  
gested by the company should be found  
to be more remunerative than antici-  
pated, the company would be obliged to  
reduce the proposed rates. He said the  
corporation desired that the commis-  
sion should keep closely in touch with  
the situation and grant only such relief  
as is imperative.

Sangster's Suggestions.

Andrew Sangster, former chief ac-  
countant for the commission, was the  
principal witness at the afternoon ses-  
sion. He advised maintaining the pres-  
ent flat rate service at a cost of \$4 a  
month to each subscriber, but suggest-  
ed a limitation of 100 calls per month,  
with an excess call rate of 3 cents per  
message.

Dr. Edward W. Bemis, who testified  
at the morning session in favor of in-  
creasing the flat rate from \$4 to \$5 a  
month, was the last witness.



## ASSERTS WAR WILL CONTINUE 3 YEARS

Arkansas Governor Tells Se-  
curity League This Opinion  
Is Held in Washington.

RAPS "BOLSHEVIKI" HERE

By the Associated Press.  
CHICAGO, February 23.—According  
to Gov. Charles H. Brough of Arkan-  
sas, the judgment of official Washington  
is that there will be three more years  
of war. Fresh from a visit to the Na-  
tional Capital, Gov. Brough made this  
statement here today in a speech at the  
Congress of National Service of the Na-  
tional Security League. It was in con-  
nection with his declaration that a con-  
servative and educational program must  
be adopted in order to win the war.

Another governor—Whitman of New  
York—was on today's program. He told  
of the leadership of his state in military  
preparation.

Gov. Brough put his auditors in good  
humor with his wit. Long, lean and clean  
shaven, he took to himself the sobriquet  
of the Arkansas Traveler.

"There is a new south that is united  
and that is loyally backing up the flag  
in this war," he said. "Do you realize  
there is a bolshevik in this country just  
as there is in Russia? Here it is known as  
the I. W. W. They are dwelling in the  
twilight of American patriotism. There  
can be no twilight—you must be for the  
President or you are against the flag."

War to Last Three Years.

"I was in Washington recently and it  
is the opinion of men there that this war  
will last three years longer. Germany  
in some respects is stronger than she was  
three years ago. She has 13,000,000 square  
miles of territory and six times the food  
acreage that she formerly had.

"She will also come into the possession  
of large munitions factories because of  
the collapse of the Russian government."

Gov. Brough made an anagram of  
"kuls" as follows:  
K stands for killing.  
U stands for U-boats.  
I stands for lies.  
W stands for treachery.  
S stands for selfishness.

Other addresses were made by Dean  
Eugene Davenport of the school of  
agriculture, University of Illinois, on  
food production; Charles P. Neill of  
Washington, former commissioner of  
labor, and Victor A. Olander, labor  
leader and member of the Illinois state  
council of defense.

Speakers at a banquet which closed  
the three-day meeting tonight were  
Samuel Insull, chairman of the state  
council of defense; Walter Camp, the  
famous foot ball coach, who urged  
physical preparedness; Miss Kathleen  
Burke of England and Bainbridge Col-  
lier.

(Continued on Second Page.)

## PRESIDENT SETS WHEAT PRICE TO HALT AGITATION

\$2.20 for Northern No. 1 at  
Chicago, With Differentials  
for Other Markets.

EXECUTIVE ACTS TO GIVE  
STIMULUS TO PLANTING

Blocks Bills in Congress Which  
Threatened Food Administration's  
Flour and Bread Program.

President Wilson last night took steps  
to meet the agitation in Congress for  
higher wheat prices by fixing the gov-  
ernment guarantee price for the 1918  
crop.

A price of \$2.20 a bushel—the same  
as for last year's crop—was fixed by  
the President for the coming season's  
wheat yield. The price is for No. 1  
northern spring wheat at Chicago, with  
a scale of differentials for other markets.  
The differentials differ to a slight ex-  
tent from those now operative and range  
from a minimum of \$2 to a maximum  
of \$2.25.

The Baltimore price was set at \$2.27  
and that at Newport News \$2.27.

Two Objects in View.

In fixing a price now for the new  
crop, which will not be harvested until  
June, the President was believed to  
have had two objects in view. The first  
was to halt legislation pending in Con-  
gress to fix prices at from \$2.25 to \$3  
and the other was to stimulate spring  
planting.

The introduction of the price-raising  
bills had begun to check the flow of  
wheat to market, and food administra-  
tion officials feared that mills soon  
would have to close down. Hoping the  
legislation would pass, farmers, it is  
declared, have been refusing to sell at  
the present price of \$2.20.

In enacting the food control law Con-  
gress put a guaranteed price of \$2 on  
next season's crop and this has been  
construed as a minimum price. To draw  
wheat to market the President fixed a  
price of \$2.20 on last season's yield and  
it had this effect until the price-raising  
bills were introduced. Then the flow  
began to stop.

Endangered Hoover's Program.

Food administration officials have  
declared that if the bills passed the  
government would be forced to raise  
present prices to the new levels and  
(Continued on Second Page.)

## FOUR AERO CADETS AND TRAINED KILLED

Representative Fairchild's Son  
Is Victim at Fort Worth Field

THREE CRASH AT MEMPHIS

By the Associated Press.  
FORT WORTH, Tex., February 23.—  
American Cadet Franklin Fairchild was  
killed this afternoon when his airplane  
fell near Everman field.

Fairchild came here from Palham, N.  
Y. February 1.

NEW YORK, February 23.—Cadet  
Franklin Fairchild, killed today when his  
airplane fell, was the only son of  
Benjamin L. Fairchild of Palham, N.  
Y., representative in Congress from the  
twenty-fourth New York district.

Young Fairchild was a graduate of  
Yale College and had entered the Yale  
Law School. He joined the Aviation  
Corps several months ago. He was  
graduated from the "ground school" of  
the corps at Princeton January 9 and  
was transferred as a cadet aviator to  
Texas. Only last week he made his  
first flight.

His father, Representative Fairchild,  
was in New York when the news of the  
accident was received here. Representa-  
tive Fairchild is expected to reach  
Washington today.

Representative Addison T. Smith of  
Idaho is an uncle of the aviator. He  
said last night that no details of the  
accident in which his nephew was  
killed had been received. The crash  
occurred at 11 o'clock yesterday morn-  
ing, he said.

Former Football Star Killed.

FORT WORTH, Tex., February 23.—  
Horace Higginbotham, former all-  
American football star from Yale and  
a cadet naval aviator at Hicks field,  
near here, was killed this afternoon  
when his airplane, in which he was fly-  
ing, fell 1,000 feet.

Ensign Frank Lynch, also of the  
Naval Flying Corps, who was piloting  
the plane, was probably fatally injured  
in the crash.

The wreckage was discovered an hour  
after the accident by a farmer who had  
seen the plane fall. He thought at the  
time that the pilot was descending in  
full control of the machine.

Higginbotham was the son of R. W.  
Higginbotham, a wealthy business man  
of Dallas.

Lynch arrived here recently from  
Hampton roads, after a period of  
training in the United States Navy  
Flying Corps. His home is in Lawrence,  
Mass.

Three Killed at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 23.—A  
civilian flying instructor and two ca-  
dets at the United States aviation  
training school at Earl Field, near  
here, are dead as the result of a col-  
lision between two airplanes shortly  
after 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The dead: Guy H. Reagle of Chicago,  
civilian instructor; James H. Webb of  
Dallas, instructor; and Robert Gray,  
Jr., of Long Island, N. Y., flying cadet.  
The collision occurred when the air-  
plane of Reagle, a biplane, was in the  
500 feet and both machines crashed  
to earth, burying the bodies of the  
three victims in a mass of wreckage.  
All three bodies were frightfully man-  
gled. They are being held at the field  
hospital awaiting word from relatives  
who were immediately notified.

# GERMANY'S NEW TERMS WHICH STRIKE RUSSIA SENT TO BOLSHEVIKI

Berlin Demands the Acceptance of  
Far-Reaching Peace Conditions  
Within Forty-eight Hours.

WOULD GRAB VAST TERRITORY;  
GENERAL RESTRICTIONS ON SLAVS

Austria Also Ready Finally to End Conflict—Teuton Armies  
Press On, But Mutiny and Disorders Are  
Reported Among Invaders.

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, February 23.—A Russian wireless government state-  
ment received here tonight says:

"Germany will renew the peace negotiations and will conclude  
peace on the following conditions:

"Both to declare the war ended.

"All regions west of the line indicated at Brest-Litovsk to the  
Russian delegation, which formerly belonged to Russia, to be no  
longer under the territorial protection of Russia.

"In the region of Dvinsk this line must be advanced to the  
eastern frontier of Courland.

Russ Must Not Intervene.

The former attachment of these  
regions to the Russian state must in  
no case involve for them obligations  
toward Russia. Russia renounces every  
claim to intervene in the internal af-  
fairs of those regions.

"Germany and Austria-Hungary have  
the intention to define further the fate  
of these regions in agreement with  
their populations.

"Germany is ready, after the com-  
pletion of Russian demobilization, to  
evacuate the regions which are east of  
the above line. So far as it is not  
stated otherwise, Livonia and Estonia  
must immediately be cleared of Rus-  
sian troops and garrisons.

"Livonia and Estonia will be occu-  
pied by German police until the date  
when the conclusion of peace or the respec-  
tive countries shall guarantee their in-  
ternal security and political order. All in-  
vestments in Russia, made on the basis  
of political reasons must be released im-  
mediately.

Demands Peace With Ukraine.

"Russia will conclude peace with the  
Ukrainian people's republic. Ukraine  
and Finland will be immediately  
evacuated by Russian troops and re-  
gards.

"Russia will do all in its power to se-  
cure for Turkey the orderly return of  
its Anatolian frontiers. Russia recog-  
nizes the annulment of the Turkish  
armistice with respect to the Caucasus  
region.

"The complete demobilization of the  
Russian army, inclusive of the detach-  
ments in the armistice treaty. The  
government must be carried out im-  
mediately.

"Russian warships in the Black sea,  
the Baltic sea and the Arctic ocean  
must immediately either be sent to Rus-  
sian harbors and kept there until the  
conclusion of peace or be transferred to  
warships of the entente which are in  
the sphere of Russian authority must  
be evacuated by Russian troops and re-  
gards.

"Merchant navigation of the Black  
sea and Baltic sea must be renewed, as  
soon as the blockade of the Arctic  
ocean is lifted, and until the  
conclusion of a general peace.

Demands Old Commercial Pact.

"The Russo-German commercial treaty  
of 1914 must be enforced again. In addi-  
tion, Russia will permit a most-favored  
free export, without tariff, of ores, and  
the immediate commencement of nego-  
tiations for the first version of the Rus-  
sian commercial treaty, with a guarantee  
of the most favored nation treatment, at  
the conclusion of the armistice.

"Legal and political relations are to  
be regulated in accordance with the de-  
cisions of the League of Nations and the  
terminations of the provisions of the  
treaty, the sanction of all clauses corre-  
sponding to paragraph 11 of clauses 3,  
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16,  
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